

Germans Reach Marne in 10-Mile Advance; Paris 45 Miles Away; Battle Line Extended

U.S. Transport Lincoln Sunk By a Torpedo On Way Home

Washington Without Details, but Is Confident Casualty List Will Be Small

Vessel Remained Afloat for Hour

Many Men From New York Believed Aboard Troopship Attacked Yesterday

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Loss of the homeward bound American transport President Lincoln was reported to-day by Vice-Admiral Sims. The message was brief, merely stating the vessel was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock this morning and went down an hour later. It made no mention of casualties.

Navy officials waited anxiously tonight for further details, but as the attack occurred by daylight and the ship remained afloat for an hour they felt certain the casualty list would be small and probably limited to a few men killed or injured by the explosion.

The President Lincoln was a big, former passenger liner of the Hamburg-American line. She was one of the German ships taken over by the United States at the declaration of war. She was a vessel of 18,072 tons.

The Navy Department made this official announcement:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Sims stating that the U. S. steamship President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock this morning and sank an hour later. The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received."

Many New York Men Were Aboard

Lost Transport

Word of the sinking of the President Lincoln was a shock to New York City and vicinity. Many of the big ship's crew came from the various boroughs of the city or from nearby suburban towns.

At least twenty-five on the ship, it was estimated last night, lived on Staten Island. As a result, the various police stations in that borough were besieged by relatives of the men, either in person or by telephone, seeking information. The police, of course, could tell them nothing except the bare fact that Washington had reported the vessel sunk.

Among those who tried in vain to obtain some details of the vessel's fate was William Connel, of West New Brighton. His son, Walter Connel, was assistant postmaster at the ship. President Lincoln sailed on the evening of May 29, and he believed to have been on board. He is the only one known to have been on board. Junior Lieutenant Frank E. Mullin, a son of Mrs. Alice Mullin, of 114 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, is twenty-seven years old and enlisted in the naval reserve about five months ago. Prior to May 29, he was employed at the Telephone Company as an electrical engineer. He was in the electrician's department of the President Lincoln. Louis Bourgeois, of Garden Street, both in Weehawken, N. J., are believed to have been part of the complement trip. Short, his friends said last night, had been on duty on a destroyer up to young Frenchman's age. Then, by inducing a transfer to take his place, he obtained transfer to the transport.

About thirty members of the naval gunners when war was declared, were among the President Lincoln. William Williams, 141 Beech Street; Harry W. Simpson; C. F. Buchanan; Alfred Murphy, 114 Oliver Avenue; John J. McCarty, 91 Orchard Street; John A. Boyle, 16 Lamartine Street; Charles Peck, 268 Woodworth Avenue; Harold B. Thomas, 148 Beech Street; Thomas F. Conley, 91 Maple Street; Charles Agne, Stanley Avenue; Richard

Reserves Will Stop Teutons, Says Paris

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An official French telegram concerning the German drive says:

"The expected event which will hold the Germans in check will be the intervention of large French reserves. Until now only a limited number of troops have been engaged, which explains why the German rush has extended to the valley of the Marne."

Greeks Dent Bulgar Lines; Capture 1,500

New Army, Aided by the French Guns, Gains Mile in Macedonia

LONDON, May 31.—The reorganized Greek army, cooperating with French artillery, yesterday launched a heavy blow at the Bulgarian positions near Strka di Legen, on the Struma River front in Macedonia, and forced the enemy back on a front of nine miles to a depth of more than a mile, according to an official announcement received from Salonika to-night.

More than 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners, including thirty-three officers and a large quantity of war materials, were taken.

This is the first important engagement of the Greek army in the war. Following the abdication of the pro-German King Constantine and the accession of his son Alexander, last June, war against the Central Powers was put in training for a Balkan offensive which was promised this spring.

A French military commission was sent to Greece and under its direction more than 300,000 Greek troops were put in training for a Balkan offensive which was promised this spring.

The following French official statement was given out in Paris to-night: "EASTERN THEATRE, May 30.—Greek troops, supported by French artillery, attacked enemy positions of great strength at Strka di Legen, south of the Struma. Over the whole of the front of the attack, which measures twelve kilometres, and to a depth of two kilometres, the infantry captured the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points.

The enemy reacted strongly with violent fire, and attempted a counter-attack, which failed completely. More than 1,500 prisoners, Bulgarians and Germans, including thirty-three officers, have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands.

Aviators Join in Battle

"The Greek troops and the French soldiers which were cooperating with them have shown the finest spirit in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

"The aerial forces took an active part in the battle, using their machine guns at a low altitude on the Bulgarian reserves. They have been bombed with success railway stations in the Vardar Valley and the aviation ground at Hudovo.

"In the region of Doiran and near Dohopolje the British and Serbian troops have carried out with success a number of raids, bringing back prisoners."

Italians Scoff at German Propaganda

Pay No Heed to Manifestoes Dropped by Aviators Attacking Wilson Message

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A new German propaganda designed to destroy the Italian people's confidence in the United States was disclosed to-day in official dispatches, saying thousands of copies of German newspapers had been distributed in Italy carrying a story saying the recent message of President Wilson to Italy was addressed in fact to France and that the Italian government substituted the words "Italy" and "Italian."

Aviators dropped copies of the publications in Italian trenches, but the Italian soldiers, the dispatches said, were not to be deceived and received them with ridicule.

A few weeks ago the propaganda officials to-day suggested that the Austro-German authorities might be in fear of an Italian offensive. Internal conditions in Austria, it was said, make unlikely an Austrian offensive at this time.

Forts at Kronstadt Seized by Germans

LONDON, June 1.—"The Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent says that, according to the Petrograd newspaper "Pravda," the Germans have seized and fortified some of the forts at Kronstadt.

Teuton Fliers Kill Doctors And Patients

Bomb Canadian Hospital as Flare Lights Up Red Cross Signs

Many Burned to Death in Ruins

U. S. Medical Officer Slain While Aiding at Operation on British Officer

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion or flames was an American medical officer, who was administering an anesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 12:30 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German airmen, working partly by the light of the moon, dropped four bombs near the hospital, and then, not apparently able to see exactly where they were hitting, lighted a brilliant flare which was let fall to illuminate the surroundings.

Flare Reveals Hospital

As the place was lighted up by this flare they released another bomb or two, which dropped squarely on a large wing of the hospital. In this wing there were three floors, on the bottom one of which was the operating room. On the story above were the office and patients' rooms, and above them were members of the hospital personnel.

Part of the wing was demolished by the terrific explosion and many unfortunate persons were killed and wounded when the building collapsed and buried them.

Stranger to say, those who were on the top floor had better luck than those below them, and several escaped because they fell on top of the debris.

The surgeons were just about to operate on an aviation officer and the American was standing by with the anesthetic when the crash came. All those in the room were buried under an avalanche of brick and woodwork. The demolished wing caught fire and burned fiercely, with many victims still pinned in the wreckage.

Worst Hospital Crime of War

Nothing more awful has occurred in the annals of the hospital service since the war began. Every available person in the neighborhood was called out to assist in the rescue work, and two fire brigades were called in. With the assistance of ladders and other fire apparatus the hospital proper was rapidly emptied of patients and personnel. It was a desperate situation. A roaring furnace represented what was left of the big wing.

Scores of persons worked frenziedly at the flaming mass of twisted timbers in their attempts to reach those engulfed and many unconscious forms were carried out by heroic men who risked their lives to reach them. Excellent work on the part of the firemen finally resulted in the fire being extinguished, but there were still many victims, including more than one sister, buried in the ruins. There was no hope that they were alive.

Germans Bomb U. S. Hospital In Big Air Raid

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—German airmen made a pretentious raid on the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in a town many miles to the rear of the front. American and French wounded soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross.

Only a few persons were injured by flying glass, as most of the windows in the hospital had been shattered by the bombs. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed and injured. The raid was planned on a much larger scale than recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports made by many Americans in villages over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in wave formation and then scattered widely. One squadron dropped bombs a few hundred feet from an American field hospital, and at the same time one of the long-range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

Bombs Drop Near New Hospital

The first alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. Later there was a brief pause, after which the raiders returned, to remain almost until dawn.

A new American evacuation hospital

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Reserves Held By Foe Worry British Staff

Germans Have Vast Reservoir of Man Power Yet to Draw Upon

Situation Admittedly "Very Anxious One"

Not as Dangerous, However, as Would Be Like Drive at Amiens

LONDON, May 31.—The Germans in the Champagne offensive in France have now reached the right bank of the River Marne on a ten-mile front, according to a statement given to The Associated Press to-day by the British General Staff.

The statement says that the Germans have not yet entered Château Thierry, but that they are attacking heavily there and to the northward. The statement, which is by a high military authority and is expressive of the opinion of the British General Staff of the situation on the Western front, says:

"The main German offensive has been directed toward Château Thierry and Dormans. The Germans have reached the right bank of the Marne on a front of ten miles from a point west (east?) of Château Thierry to Dormans in a direct line is twelve miles and along the river much more.—Ed.]

Allies Hold Château Thierry

"They have not captured Château Thierry, but are attacking very heavily here and to the northward."

"They already have captured Soissons, and yesterday they extended their attack northward to Noyon and forced the French back, so that the line now runs almost straight from Noyon to Soissons."

"Around Rheims the position is still somewhat obscure. Probably the Germans already have entered Rheims."

"The French reported yesterday that the Allied line had retired to the south of the canal near Rheims, but this morning there was news that the British were resisting north of the city. The new development is that the German attempt is to extend the attack east of Rheims, where they were reported attacking last night, but no further details have yet been received."

Germans Use Every Resource

"The Germans have thrown in every resource in an effort to widen the salient in which they find themselves by attacking its flanks, but on the heights to the west of Soissons the French are resisting well, while the British are making a stand south and southwest of Rheims. These efforts thus far have held the German salient to a narrow width."

"The situation is a very anxious one, not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress, an advance of twenty-six miles in four days, but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point."

"The Germans' big attack began May 27 with about thirty divisions on a front of thirty-five miles from Bernicourt to Leully. This front was held by seven Allied divisions, of which three British were on the right and four French on the left."

Bombardment Lasts Two Hours

"After a bombardment of two hours, which appears to have been very effective in cutting our wire, the Germans assaulted. They overran the French front lines. The British held their second line at first, but eventually were compelled to fall back to conform to the French alignment."

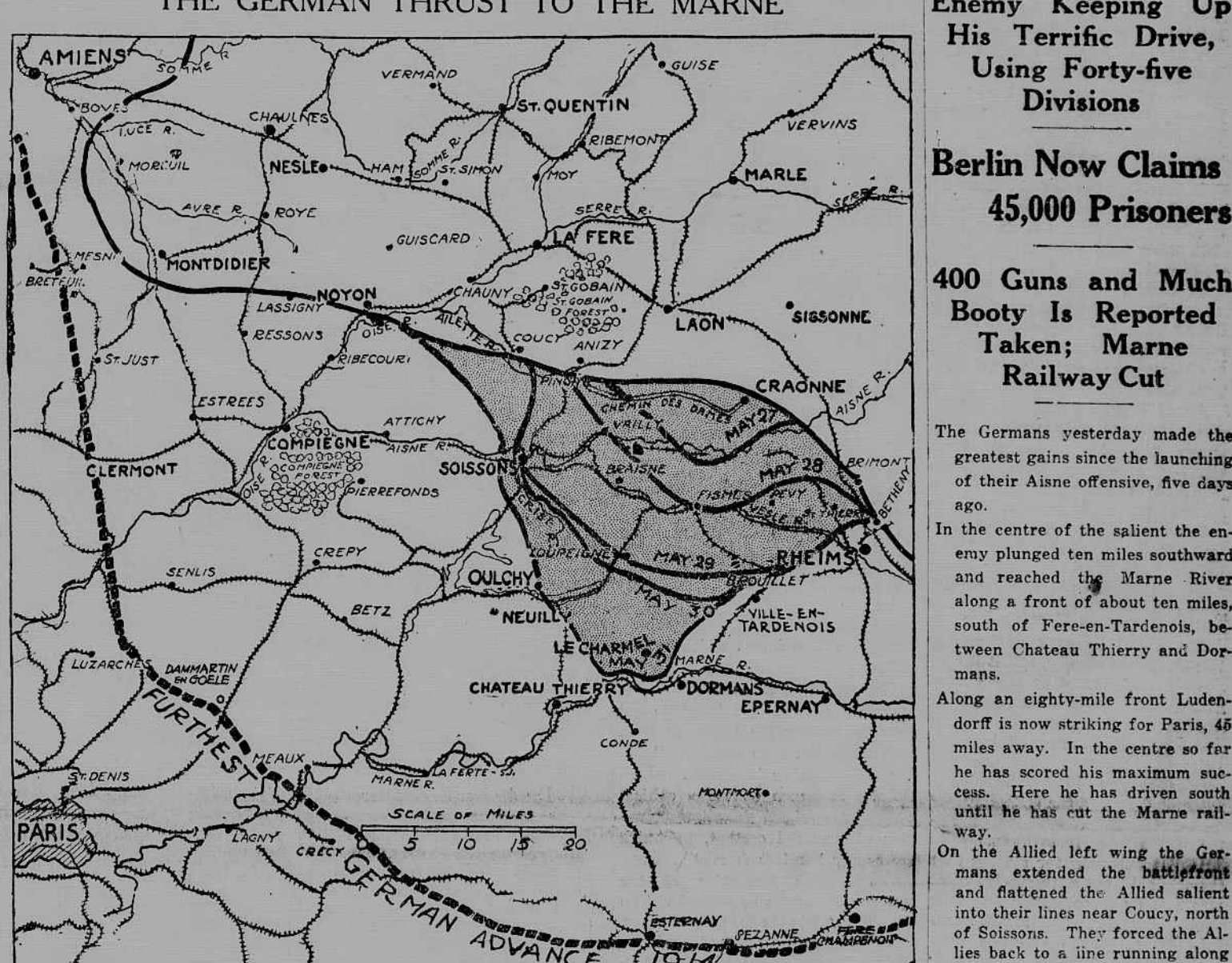
"The Germans advanced very rapidly, crossing the Aisne, although the French had occupied very strong positions here, with three divisions commanding the river crossings."

Four Attacks Repulsed

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Ludendorff Striking for Capital; Presses Attack on 80-Mile Line

THE GERMAN THRUST TO THE MARNE



The German gains yesterday in the Aisne drive, greater than on any previous day of the offensive, are indicated on the map. Between Château Thierry and Dormans, Ludendorff's forces reached the River nearly eighty miles. The distance to Paris from the tip of the Aisne salient is forty-five miles.

U. S. Troops Raid German Lines at Toul

Pershing's Men Penetrate 400 Yards and Inflict Losses on Enemy

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—American forces northwest of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German lines late last night.

The American troops went over the top along a front of 600 yards. At the same time the American artillery opened fire. The men advanced behind the barrage while the guns pounded the enemy lines and rear areas.

Engineers blew up the enemy entanglements. The infantry swarmed through the defenses, where there was fighting in which the Germans sustained losses.

Two prisoners were taken by the Americans. One of them attempted to escape on the way across No Man's Land and was killed by a Massachusetts corporal.

The Americans penetrated the German positions to a depth of more than 400 yards. They found numbers of dead Germans who had been killed by the American artillery fire. Information was secured and the Americans blew defensive works and dugouts. The casualties on the American side were insignificant.

Four Attacks Repulsed

Four German counter attacks yesterday against the American troops at Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Machine guns were especially active during the day. A wounded German captain was captured.

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The Official Statements

BERLIN, May 31.—The War Office to-day issued the following statements:

NIGHT.—On the whole front from Noyon to the west of Rheims our attack is progressing favorably.

DAY.—There have been artillery duels of varying intensity and minor infantry engagements.

We have closely pursued the enemy retreating from the Ailette front. South of the Oise and across the Ailette we captured the Bretigny-St. Paul Crosly-Loire line. North of the Aisne in constant fighting we drove the enemy back by way of Beuxy-Chavigny.

To the south of Soissons the French brought forward cavalry and infantry for a violent counter attack. They were caught with disastrous effects by our fire and defeated.

We have crossed the Soissons-Hartennes road.

French divisions which were brought up in the direction of Fere-en-Tardenois from the southwest, across the Marne, and from the southeast were unable anywhere, in spite of their desperate counter attacks, to offer successful resistance to our advancing corps.

The rear positions of the enemy at Arcy and Grand Rozoy were pierced. To the south of Fere-en-Tardenois we reached the Marne. The heights of Saint Gomme, Romigny and Champvoisy are in our possession. On the southern bank of the Vesle, to the west of Rheims, Germigny, Gueux and Thillois were captured.

The number of prisoners and booty are increasing continuously. More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns and thousands of machine guns have been taken.

Paris Admits German Advance on Marne

PARIS, May 31.—The War Office to-day issued the following:

DAY.—The Germans extended their effort on their right as far as the Oise by violent attacks in the region of the Ailette. The French fell back, fighting, on positions to the north of the line Blérancourt-Epagny.

In the region of Soissons and further south the German attack broke down before the heroic resistance of the French, who maintained their position in the western outskirts of the town and along the road to Château Thierry.

In the centre the Germans succeeded in making a slight advance in the regions north of the Marne. Further east, as well as northwest and north of Rheims, all German efforts to make progress were vain. An energetic counter attack delivered by French troops won back Thillois.

The enemy was unable to make any progress in this direction. On the other hand, the enemy has been able to win some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Château Thierry, and in the direction of this town he has passed Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchy-le-Château.

In the centre weak German forces have reached the north bank of the Marne, between Chartèves and Joulgonne. On our right the situation is unchanged, as well as to the northwest and to the north of Rheims.

Hostile Artillery Increasing Before Amiens, Haig Reports

LONDON, May 31.—The reports issued to-day by Field Marshal Haig from British Headquarters in France were as follows:

NIGHT.—There is nothing of special interest to report from the British front.

DAY.—A party of our troops rushed a German post southeast of Arras

Continued on next page, Column 5

Enemy Keeping Up His Terrific Drive, Using Forty-five Divisions

Berlin Now Claims 45,000 Prisoners

400 Guns and Much Booty Is Reported Taken; Marne Railway Cut

The Germans yesterday made the greatest gains since the launching of their Aisne offensive, five days ago.

In the centre of the salient the enemy plunged ten miles southward and reached the Marne River along a front of about ten miles, south of Fere-en-Tardenois, between Château Thierry and Dormans.

Along an eighty-mile front Ludendorff is now striking for Paris, 45 miles away. In the centre so far he has scored his maximum success. Here he has driven south until he has cut the Marne railway.

On the Allied left wing the Germans extended the battlefront and flattened the Allied salient into their lines near Coucy, north of Soissons. They forced the Allies back to a line running along the Ailette River, between Noyon and Soissons. This blow practically linked up the Aisne offensive with the salient driven on the Somme in March and April.

On the Allied right wing the Germans extended the attack beyond Rheims. Although Rheims has not yet been evacuated, the swing of the enemy's armies through the Ardre Valley in an attempt to surround the city, military observers believe, indicates its imminent fall.

On the flanks of the great Aisne salient the French have fought stubbornly and materially retarded the enemy advance. Southwest of Rheims a French counter attack drove the enemy out of Thillois, which he had captured May 29.

The Germans have now thrown forty-five divisions into the new battle. Most of Ludendorff's remaining reserves are still held in the north. Whether he will shift these to the Marne front in an attempt to reach a decision will be decided soon.

Paris is confident of the outcome. Foch has not yet engaged the main bulk of his reserves, which are said to number "millions."

Forty-five thousand prisoners, 400 guns, thousands of machine guns and much booty are claimed by Berlin.

Foe Holds 10-Mile Stretch Along Marne; Cuts Railway Line

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, May 31.—Ludendorff is making a bold effort to reach Paris. He has extended the battlefront to the Oise River so that now it is more than eighty miles in length. The Crown Prince's army has reached the Marne between Château Thierry and Dormans, a distance of ten miles. The Marne railway has been cut.

The latest news from the front shows that the German line runs from Noyon to Pommiers, west of Soissons, then southeast to Château Thierry, east along the Marne to Dormans, and thence northeast through Ville-en-Tardenois to Thillois.

There is some doubt about the positions around Rheims.

Using 45 Divisions

That briefly tells the grave story of the Crown Prince's effort in which he is employing all his reserves,